Penny Footer

The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[VOL. X.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [NO. 959.]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON *WEDNESDAYS* AND *SATURDAYS*) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 21st, 1802. [12 1-2 CENTS SINGLE.]

Noitce.

THE CO-PARTNERRHIP OF

M'Craw & Gwathmey

Having dissolved on the 8th instant in consequence of the death of Mr. MILLER W. M'CRAW, all persons indebted to, as well as those who have claims against the said firm, are requested to call on me for a final adjustment of the same.

ROBERT GWATHMEY,
Surviving partner of
M'CRAW & GWATHMEY.

Richmond, July 12, 1802. (eo4t)

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, Monday, October 5th, 1801.

BETWEEN
William Duval, Plaintiff,
AND
John Powell, and William B. Giles, and Frances Tabb, Admr. and Admrx. of John Tabb, and ——— heirs and devisees of the said John, Defendants.

THE defendant John Powell, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff, *It is ordered*, that the defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy, Teste,
P. TINSLEY, c. c.

FASHIONABLE

Summer Bonnets,

&c.

M. PHEPOE, Respectfully informs the Ladies of Richmond and its vicinity, that having completed her summer assortment, she has on hand a variety of SUMMER BONNETS &c.

CONSISTING OF

Dunstable, Leghorn, Cairo, White Chip, Net Chip, Straw, Willow, Silk and Crape

BONNETS.

ALSO—*Lace Cloaks, Do. Veils Pattenet Gauze, Do. Silk Shawls, Gloves, Beads, Silk and Silver Trimmings, Peelings, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers and other ornaments,*

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF 4-4

Irish Linens.

Doct. J. Prentiss,

FROM NEW YORK:

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he will TEACH all MECHANICAL ARTS, namely; Carriage Maker's Varnishing and Gilding and making the above compositions, Copal and Japanned Varnishes, after the India and European fashions.——Windsor Chair-makers, and Tinplate workers the art of Japanning in the European fashion—Watch-maker's and Silver smith's the art of Gilding and plating—Grocers the art of Confectionary and cordials—Apothecaries, Patent Madicines obtained from the Patent office London, &c. &c.——No pay will be expected, until they are perfectly satisfied with his instructions. Apply at the Eagle Tavern, or at his manufactory and still house a mile and a half below Shed Town.

N. B. All persons having demands against Doctor Prentiss, are requested to bring in their accounts immediately, as he will positively leave this place for the northward in ten weeks—and those indebted to him will therefore see the necessity of settling their respective accounts immediately.

For Sale at S. PLEASANTS's Book-Store and Printing-Office,

A NEW EDITION OF THE

OUTLINES OF AN HISTORICAL VIEW

OF THE

PROGRESS OF THE HUMAN MIND:

A posthumous work of the late
M. DE CONDORCET.

THE RING,

OR THE

MERRY WIVES OF MADRID.

(A Novel)

THE VICAR OF LANSDOWNE;

OR

COUNTRY QUARTERS,

(*A new novel, 2 vols. in one—by Mrs. Roche*)

Writing Paper and Quills,

For Sale at this Printing Office.

Plaister of Paris.

A QUANTITY of excellent Plaister of Paris, for sale, at Ten Dollars per ton. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, at Nicolson's Lumber-house at Rockets, or

BENJ. DU-VAL.

Richmond, June 25th, 1802.

The Copartnership of

WERCQ and MARCHAND, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those indebted to the said firm are requested to settle their accounts. Also those who have claims against it, to bring them forward.

WERCQ & MARCHAND.

Richmond, June 15. 1802.

☞ I intend for France shortly.

[tf] P. MARCHAND.

Mineralogy.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those persons it may concern, that he proposes remaining in or near Richmond for 3 or 4 weeks longer, and will during that time, examine land for Coal or any other Minerals, and assay the ores, for any gentleman who may wish it. The terms will be found moderate, and the information given, such as may be relied upon.

Being much out of town, a note left with the printer, or at Mr. Booker's Tavern, will meet due attention.

B. HENFREY,
Mineralogist.

N. B. Preparations are making for another EXHIBITION of the

New Light,

In a course of experiments which the patentee flatters himself, will meet general approbation, as they will prove the utility of the discovery. [tf]

BY Virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the fourth circuit, in the Eastern Virginia District, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1801, wherein John Tyndall Ware, executor of William Jones, dec. who was surviving partner of Farrell and Jones, is plaintiff, & William Dandridge and Jane Dandridge, executor and executrix of Nathaniel West Dandridge, dec. Willian Macon, John Johuson and Robert Anderson, surviving trustees of the said Nathaniel West Dandridge, deceased, John Dandridge, Robert Dandridge and Nathaniel Dandridge, sons of the said Nathaniel West Dandridge, Patrick Henry and Dorethea his wife, Philip Payne and Elizabeth his wife, John Spotswood Moore and Ann Katharina his wife, Woodson Payne and Mary his wife, and Archer Payne, the said Dorothea, Elizabeth, Ann Katharina and Mary, daughters of the said Nathaniel West Dandridge, deceased, and devisees in his will, and ——— Dandridge, ——— of Alexander Spotswood Dandridge, defendants,

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, at the dwelling-house of Mr. William Pulliam, in Hanover county, on the 15th day of August next, the negroes mentioned in the deed on which the above mentioned decree is founded, if dilivered,

FOUR THOUSAND

Acres of Land,

Lying on Allen's Creek, in the parish of Saint Martin's, in the said county of Hanover—Also

FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY SIX ACRES,

Lying on Turkey Creek in the parish and county aforesaid—or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of nine hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty eight cents, with interest thereon to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the sixteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, till payment, and costs of suit, and expenses attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, D. M.
For JOSEPH SCOTT, M. E. V. Dt.

June 25, 1802. [tds]

THE public are hereby notified that the trade formerly carried on by John Cook and Jesse Prunty, under the firm of

COOK and PRUNTY,

On Snow Creek, in Franklin county, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of January, 1802.

The business will be carried on in future by *JOHN COOK*, who will receive and pay all debts due to and from the said concern.

JOHN COOK,
JESSE PRUNTY.

June 7th, 1802. (3w)

FOR SALE,

Two Tracts of Land;

One of which lies on the waters of Louse Creek, in the county of Charlotte, about eighteen miles above the court house, and six from Booker's Ferry, and contains between 250 and 300 acres, about fifteen of which are cleared, and has on it a new dwelling house 24 by 18 feet square, two rooms below and one above stairs. This land is well watered and timbered, about half of which is good Tobacco land.

The other contains 124 acres, and lies on the waters of Falling River, in Campbell county, 6 miles from Booker's Ferry, and about 3 from the Seven Islands, on Staunton River. This tract is all wood land and is well timbered. Any further description might be thought superfluous, as it is presumed any person inclined to purchase, would wish to view said land and premises. The land will be shewn by *Stephen M'Craw*, who lives adjoining the land in Charlotte county. For terms apply to BARNETT MOORE, in the lower end of Prince Edward county, on Sailor creek, near Rice's Meeting-house.

N. B. A bargain will be given in the above land for good payment.

15th June, 1802. (10t)

Fashionable Dresses.

M. SMITH,

MANTUA-MAKER, FROM *LONDON*,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Richmond, Manchester and their vicinities, that she has imported a number of the newest and most approved London fashionable *PATTERNS*.—Also, a few *LACE CLOAKS*, ditto *VEILS*, Ladies' *SHOES*, &c. all of a very superior quality, which are now open for their inspection at M. PHEPOE'S, Milliner, in the Main-street.

N. B. *DRESSES* made at the shortest notice in the first stile of elegance.

For Sale.

On Thursday the fifth day of August next,

WILL BE SOLD,

at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, for ready money at public Auction,

THE TENEMENT

at present occupied by Prosser and Moncure and Shiphard and Bendle, which was conveyed to us by deed of trust on the fifth day of June, 1795, by Reuben Coutts, to secure the payment to Edward Garland, the sum of five hundred and forty pounds, with interest thereon from the fifth day of June, 1802, together with the charges of sale, the expense of recording the deed of trust, and all other necessary charges.

WM: DABNEY,
WM: AUSTIN.

June 23, 1802. (tds)

THE subscriber being desirous to remove to the state of Tennessee, will sell that valuable

Tract of LAND,

Whereon he now lives, lying on Twittie's Creek in Charlotte county, containing about 1300 acres. It borders on the Creek about two miles, into which runs four branches in parallel directions, nearly equally distant from each other; on each of these branches are several very excellent springs of good water; there is on the tract, (I suppose) near three hundred acres of low grounds, including a great deal of excellent meadow land, good orchards of all kinds of fruit trees, particularly an Apple orchard of about two hundred trees, mostly Hughes Crabs, that seldom or never fail bearing: The houses are, a good dwelling house, three rooms below and three above stairs, with two brick chimnies and four fire places, with an excellent cellar under the whole, divided into two rooms, a work house of two rooms with a kitchen under it walled with brick, a good brick chimney, with fire places in each room, Meat house, Dairy, two Lumber houses, &c. &c. all in good repair, and covered with featheredge plank. This tract of land might be conveniently divided into two separate tracts, one to contain about 800, and the other about 500 acres, the former will include the dwelling house, plantation, orchards, &c. the latter will mostly be wood land, with a small plantation on it, fresh cleared and under good fencing, sufficient for 6 or 7 hands. These lands are convenient to mills, having one within a mile, and seven more within six miles, about six miles from the court house, and has an excellent summer range for cattle. It is thought to be unnecessary to mention any more of the very many advantages which these lands possess in point of situation, soil, &c. as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will first view the premises, which will be shewn and the terms made known by application to

ROBERT BEDFORD.

June 25th, 1802. [tf]

To the Public.

IT has been reported in various ways, that I have been concerned in promoting an insurrection of the slaves; and as the public are in possession of those reports, it is deemed unnecessary therefore to repeat them; when I was informed how I stood charged abroad, and that there was more than one warrant out to take me, I was on a visit to some of my friends in the county of Cumberland. I immediately returned home to the county of Lunenburg, and upon enquiry, was told that no warrant had issued; but as I was informed, that I was charged in a very serious manner, I conceived it to be a duty to the commonwealth, as well as to myself, to invite a public and legal examination into my conduct; and for that purpose, I caused an advertisement to be put up at Lunenburg courthouse, stating that on the 8th day of this instant, I should attend one or more of the magistrates of my county, at the store of Mr. Brydie, and requesting all persons who could in any manner give information against me to attend for that purpose; previous to the examination, I was informed by one of the magistrates, that he had issued a warrant against me, which was soon afterwards served, to which I appeared, at the above time and place, before Mr. Peter Epps one of the magistrates of the county of Lunenburg. Mr. Epps upon an examination, thought proper to commit me, under the act of 1797, *for advising slaves to rebel* and to *murder the citizens of this commonwealth*. A serious charge if true.

The following state of the case will shew what the facts were, and you will very much oblige me by inserting it in your very useful paper.

ROBERT DE GRAFFENREID.

Lunenburg, June 22, 1802.

Lunenburg County, viz.

Wednesday the 16th June, 1802, being appointed for the examination of Robert de Graffenreid, who had been previously committed to the jail of this county, upon a charge of having advised slaves to rebel and murder the citizens of this commonwealth; a court was formed of five very disinterested Justices; and the prisoner being called for, came in and seated himself at the bar. The charge was read to which he answered he was not guilty; and then the 1st section of the act under which he was prosecuted, was read. The words are, "Be it enacted, that every free person who shall hereafter advise, or conspire with a slave, to rebel, or make insurrection, or who shall advise or assist such slave in the murder of any person whatsoever, shall be adjudged a felon, without benefit of clergy." And the testimony appeared in substance as follows: That on Saturday after March Lunenburg court the prisoner, Dr. de Graffenreid, was at the court house, drinking very freely, and late in the evening appeared to be very much intoxicated, and said to Capt Waddy Street, that the negroes were by nature as free as he was, and it could be proved by scripture, law, and reason: that on leaving Capt. Street's room, in which there was a negro boy, who probably heard him, Capt. Street shut the door, and went to bed. The Doctor stopped in the piazza, and after some idle expressions, which shewed he was not in his right reason, called out you negroes, do you hear, you are entitled to your freedom, I will carry you through and let them hang me: that he was alone and not a negro nearer than the boy, in Capt. Street's room, and Mr. Smith's negroes about forty yards off in his kitchen; that Mr. Smith went out and told his negroes to shut the door, go to sleep, and not go where the Doctor was, and one said he believed the Doctor had drank so much he was a fool; that the Doctor then went off to Mr. King's, where he staid all nigh; in the morning he was asked to breakfast, but refused, and said he was very sick and unhappy: He was asked by Mrs. King what was the matter, he answered, that if there was no one in the room he would tell her; on which two young ladies who were present left it; he then observed, it was the servant girl he wished to leave the room, on which she was sent out: He then said he had been drinking at the court house, and talking about the right of negroes to freedom, and was very much afraid Mr. Smith's negroes had heard him; for although he thought the negroes by nature as free as the white people, yet he would not say so to them for five hundred pounds; that some time after this, he was at Mr. Jordan's, where also he got intoxicated, and shewed to several who were there, some papers which he had written to set up in the county, in order to justify himself against the slanderous reports which had gone forth; that altho' the papers which he shewed at Mr. Jordan's contained something not very respectful of some of the leading men of the county, they did not contain a single improper idea with respect to the negroes; that altho' it was said by one of the company, who was also intoxicated, that he heard the Doctor say he had promised a boy at the court house his freedom for holding his horse, yet none of the sober part of the company recollected such an observation; that he staid with Mr. Jordan until in the night, and after setting off, returned back and went to one of Mr. Jordan's houses where his negroes were dancing; Mr. Jodan heard him returning and went to the door, but as he heard no improper expression from him, he went to bed, and the Doctor went away; that whenever he had been heard to speak on the subject in his sober hours, he always expressed himself very much like other rational men, viz: that he considered the negroes entitled by nature to freedom, and if they could be disposed of in any reasonable way, by which we could get clear of them, he tho't it would be a good act; for he considered them very injurious to our present state of society; but that he would do as much as any man to prevent them from obtaining their liberty by the force of arms; that he is the owner of negro slaves, and requires as much from them as in reason and justice he should; that he has always been very strict with his neighbours negroes, in requiring from them passes on visits to his plantation; that when sober he is a man of good conduct; that his connections are numerous and respectable, and like himself are slave holders to a very considerable amount. Not a witness was introduced on his part, though some of his most respectable neighbours were present to attest his uniformly good conduct when sober, and when drunk they could only say, that he was like other men in that condition, very apt to talk too much.

Mr. Craghead, the attorney for the commonwealth, declared with much candor to the court, that he was happy upon the examination which had taken place, to find that public report had so much mistaken Doctor De Graffenreid's conduct; that he did not conceive from the whole of the evidence, as given in, he had done more than to utter, when very much intoxicated, some indiscreet words which had not produced any ill effect, and which he did not believe were intended to produce any; and therefore he did not conceive the court would be right in sending him for further trial under the above act, as it did not appear he had done any thing which bro't himself within it. If however the court thought there was any thing in the case, which might endanger the public safety, he might be bound over to the next county court, where proper steps might be taken to secure it: this the council for the prisoner admitted might be done, but that he conceived there was no necessity for it. Whereupon the court unanimously discharged him from any further prosecution upon the premises; and declared also, that no security was necessary. The proceedings were signed, and then the court rose.

We the undersigned justices do hereby certify, that we sat on the examination of Doctor Robert De Graffenreid, and that the above statement is a correct report of the substance of his case.

Given under our hands, this 30th day of June, 1802.

FIELD CLARKE,
JESSE HAMLETT,
JAMES JEFFRESS,
ALEXANDER WINN,
EDMUND WINN.

My fellow citizens may now judge of my conduct, and from the upright and well informed part of them, I feel a confidence that I have nothing to fear, and from those of a different description I have nothing to ask. I cannot forbear stating, that I believe the prosecution grew out of malicious motives; but the malignant vipers shrunk from the examination before the court.

ROBERT DE GRAFFENREID.

[4t]

* "*Who steals my purse, steals trash—'tis something, nothing;*
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he who filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

SHAKESPEARE.

☞ NOTICE,

IN THE MATTER OF

THOMAS HOOPER, A BANKRUPT.

THE Subscribers being appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects of *Thomas Hooper*, late Merchant of Richmond, Bankrupt; All persons indebted to the said Thomas Hooper or who have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the Subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

RICHARD DENNY,
CHARLES SPENCER, Assignees.

Richmond, 8th July, 1802.

From the National Intelligencer.

HISTORY
OF THE
Last Session of Congress.

[Continued.]

On the 8th of December, the several standing committees of the House of representatives were organized, a committee appointed to enquire what alterations were necessary in the existing government of the Territory of Columbia, and a motion made, directing the secretary of the treasury to lay before the House a statement of the accounts of Timothy Pickering, *late Secretary of State*, which was postponed until the ensuing Monday.

On the 10th, the Senate chose Dr. Gant, and the House Mr. Parkinson their chaplains.

On motion of Mr. S. Smith, the secretary of the Treasury was directed to report a schedule of all the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States.

A committee was appointed to revise the Post-office laws;

And on motion of Mr. S. Smith, the committee of commerce and manufactures were directed to enquire, what alterations, if any were necessary in the laws imposing duties on the tonnage of ships, and on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States.

Mr. Pickering's accounts.

On the 14th day of December, Mr. Nicholson called up a resolution made by him on the 8th inst. respecting the expenditure of public monels by Mr. Pickering. He observed, that "some ideas expressed by a gentleman from Massachusetts when this subject was before the House, had weight with him, and had induced him to modify his motion. It had been properly, in his opinion, remarked that such a motion should not point at any particular officer, but that it should be extended to all officers who superintended the disbursements of public money. He had, therefore, prepared another resolution, which, while it embraced his first object, would be seen to be connected with other objects equally interesting, as follows:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire and report, whether monies drawn from the treasury, have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated, and whether the same have been regularly accounted for; and to report, likewise, whether any further arrangements are necessary to promote economy, enforce adherence to legislative restrictions, and secure the accountability of persons entrusted with the public money.

Mr. Bayard declared his high pleasure at the liberality and candour, which characterised the mover of the resolution; which had been manifested on the institution of it, as well as in the modification now offered. The motion as it now stood, however, was not confined to one department, but embraced the whole. He thot' it would be best to confine it to one department; but to give it a more retrospective effect, and to apply it not to Mr. Pickering only, but also the secretaries of State that preceded him. He believed, that, on investigation, it would be found that monies disbursed had not been expended conformably to the strict letter of appropriations. But such a deviation was the result of necessity. The public service forbade delaying certain measures, for the execution of which competent appropriations had not been made, to the next session of congress. He believed that the same thing had occurred in other departments. It had been the custom, in cases where money was wanted for one, though appropriated to another object, under the same department, to take it from the latter, and apply it to the former. This was illegal; but its being the custom palliated it.

Mr. Nicholson replied, that it was his intention to embrace all the departments; and that this was the more important from the accounts of the war and navy departments not being predicated upon precise appropriations, whereby great latitude was allowed.

Mr. Giles observed that he had always been in favor of giving the people the fullest information on the expenditures of public money. It would be recollected that he was among the first to institute an inquiry into the disbursements of the Treasury under this government. It was true that his efforts were attended with but little success; they had been treated with but little respect; and he might, perhaps, add that they had been treated with some share of disrespect. He rejoiced, however, in the change which had taken place, and he expected that this house would hereafter be as jealous of public disbursements, as he had long been.

The disbursement of public treasures excited, and deservedly excited, the national sensibility. The people felt it as all important. He was, therefore, well pleased with the resolution, whose effect would be to enquire into the conduct of all present and past secretaries. As the whole would be included, it would exclude all party consideration.

He hoped that they were now assembled to legislate for the public good; and that standing on the ground of truth, all calumny, let it come from whatever quarter, would be dismissed. He felt no ill will to any public officer, but he thought the official conduct of all of them should be tested by facts. He believed there had existed practices dangerous to our happiness; and his remarks were directed against those practices, not against any particular persons. If inconvenience and injury had spring from the practices, we should find a remedy for them.

Mr. Giles hoped that at the commencement of a new administration all the doors of information would be thrown open, that the people might be well informed, and be able to repel all calumny that was propagated, and know where real blame attached.

The House sat here as a board of enquiry into the transactions of the government, and without respect to any particular man, it was their duty to enquire into the conduct of all. He therefore, hoped, not only that this motion would pass; but that something similar to it would be incorporated in the standing rules of the house; whereby the act of enquiry would be general and a matter of course. If this should be done, the measures of all the departments would pass in review every session, and checks would be sufficiently multiplied to satisfy the public mind.

The debate was continued by the remarks of Messrs. Mitchell, Bayard, Bacon Lowndes and Claiborne; on the one side the measures of Mr. Pickering were advocated, as well as other measures of the administration, in which was involved a departure from legal appropriations; while on the other side those departures, though admitted to be unavoidable in some cases of great necessity, were deprecated as great evils, as having been in some instances unnecessarily extended, and as having in all instances required the sanction of Congress immediately after their occurrence.

When the question was taken on Mr. Nicholson's motion, carried without a division, and a committee of seven members, viz. Messrs. Nicholson, Griswold, Giles, Hastings, Jones, Bayard and Elmendorf appointed.

PHILADELHIA, July 10.

There are in the city of Paris 455 booksellers, 340 book printers, 136 master bookbinders, 41 stitchers, 327 engravers, 85 copperplate printers, 49 print sellers, and 71 shops for retailing old books. The newspapers of Paris are not so many as before the consular government, the following are the numbers published daily of the following papers:

Moniteur, (official paper,)	20,000
Journal des Defenseurs (demi-off)	10,000
Journal de Paris,	16,000
Publiciste,	14,000
Journal des Debats,	12,000
Clef du Cabinet,	6,000

The other papers such as the old court paper, called Gazette de France, and the Journal du Commerce, Le Citoyen Francaise, Journal du Soir, &c. from 5 to 2000. One paper exclusively devoted to advertisements, called Les Petits Affiches, prints 30,000 daily!

July 12.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Mr. Duane in his last Aurora is pleased to observe that "the faction (meaning the federal faction) does not possess a single character worthy of biographical record, or whose private or public worth has entitled them to a place, except in that stupid and vapid production, the *notorious* and *suppressed history* of *John Adams'* administation.

This observation I certainly would have passed over in silence, like other newspaper squibs, had not Mr. Duane, in a conversation when in this city at the book fair unfolded to me the cause of his displeasure.

Mr. Duane and I before that period had never seen each other, but we had corresponded on the subject of Adams's administration, and he had communicated to me many of the most material facts in a series of letters. These letters I put into the hands of Mr. Burr when the project of a new edition was depending, on the faith of having them returned; but Mr. Burr, either through mistake or design, carried them off to Washington, the knowledge of which gave Mr. Duane no small uneasiness.

When Mr. Duane arrived at New-York, I waited upon him for the express purpose of apologizing for the circumstance of shewing his letters to Mr. Burr, but no apology would be received, as in his opinion shewing confidential letters, though on a political subject, to such a person as Mr. Burr, was an upardonable act.

His next object of censure was the character I had given of Mr. Hamilton, which charcter he regarded as only intended to compliment a person with whom most of the evils of the late administration had originated, and whose literary talents were not (in Mr. Duane's opinion) superior to those of any newspaper scribbler. A dispute having arisen on this question, we parted, not on the most friendly terms.

These circustances I have thought proper to give to the public at present through the medium of your paper, but shall enter into a further detail of them in a pamphlet respecting the transaction of the suppression now preparing for the press.

JOHN WOOD.

Pine-street, 6th July, 1802.

It appears then, from the above that Duane was the principal calumniator of Mr. Adams, but he wanted the manhood to avow it. The circumstance of his letters, being in the hands of Mr. Burr, accounts for the timid silence, or the cautious reserve he has always taken care to preserve on this subject. The devil will kick the stool from under this fellow at last.

N. Y. E. Post

The above article should be noticed by me only in the general mode of newspaper remark had not the writer subscibed his name to it. But it is an evidence of the suppression of what is universally allowed to be a very stupid history of John Adams's administration. It will, however, afford me an opportunity to throw a little more light on the *suppression* and merits of the *historian*. Application was made to me as a *bookseller* in the summer of 1801, to act as agent for the sale of *An history of John Adams's* administration, in Philadelphia and for the whole of the southern states, which as a bookseller I of course agreed to, and advertised according to instructions the publication of the work in the fall of that year. This necessarily involved a correspondence with the booksellers, Messrs. Barlas and Ward, in which I expressed my satisfaction at seeing that subject taken up, because it saved me from a task which I had imposed on myself should no other person undertake it. In another letter I was solicited to engage for the publication of an edition of the yet unwritten work in England, and undertook that also, and had a favourable answer from an English bookseller predicated upon the merit of the purposed work. Thro' these communications a correspondence was commenced with me by Mr. Wood, of whom I had heard as the author of an history of Swisserland, but which I never read. With a desire to promote the pulication of the whole truth, I in every letter which I wrote on business, and in many others written for the purpose, cummunicated a variety of anecdotes which appeared to me likely to develope the views of prominent characters and the causes of serious and important events.

Upon opening a book-store in Washington City, I also advertised the promised work in Mr. Smith's paper there, according to arrangement, and at the opening of the session of congress, and for several weeks afterwards was daily applied to for this work, which I had promised upon the faith reposed in Messrs. Barlas and Ward.

In the course of the session an article written by my son who then discharged the duties of editor, appeared in the Aurora, stating that the book had been *suppressed*, and very rationally attributing the suppression to that party whose crimes and misconduct, it was presumed would be the theme of the work.

I immediately wrote to Messrs. Barlas and Ward, requesting to be made acquainted with the cause of the suppression; and to Mr. Wood, requesting that, as the work was suppressed, he would return my letters. All I could learn was, that my letters had been delivered to Mr. Burr, for what purpose I could not divine. I could perceive by a New-York paper, that the suppression was laid to Mr. Burr, and wrote to him stating the seriousness of the charge to his political standing, and requesting my letters, which in a few days afterwards were returned to me by Mr. Burr. At the same time I obtained a perusal of the suppressed book, and formed the opinion, since corroborated by public opinion, that it was a very *imperfect, stupid* and *vapid* work; which rendered its suppression to me the more extraordinary.

In a few days afterwards, I was advised by a letter from New-York, that *Coleman*, the Editor of Hamilton's Gazette, had offered 1000 dollars, on condition that Mr. Wood would make oath before a magistrate of the suppression by Mr. Burr. Of this Mr. Burr was also informed by a friend of mine, who was in habits of intimacy with him, and he was apprized that the transaction altogether was such, as must lose him the confidence of the republicans of the union, if it were not explained to the public satisfaction.

Determined to search the transaction to the bottom and having previously engaged to go to the Literary Fair, I suspended all discussion on this subject until I should satisfy myself fully upon the circumstances of the transaction, but found it had been already taken up by others, in consequence of the ill influence which a few individuals, said to be attached to Mr. Burr, and hostile to Mr. Jefferson, had on the election, and to whose conduct the election of Mr. Sands is attributed.

At New-York, for the first time, I saw Mr. Wood—I observed towards him that distant civility which I would bestow on a stranger whose appearance was calculated to discourage intercourse and to forbid confidence. Chance threw him in my way at a place of public entertainment, and there he commenced a conversation in which he clearly understood *my opinion of him.*

With regard to the causes of my displeasure towards him, I believe he has given a very sufficient cause, "in putting my letters into the hands of Mr. Burr," But Mr. Woood in attributing my displeasure to "the delivery of my confidential letters to *such a person* as Mr. Burr." has mistaken his object; the artifice will not take—I could feel no *uneasiness* at the letters being in the hands of any man, not even in the hands of Mr. Wood. I wished to possess them as materials for a history of the same administration, which it was my intention, and which if I had not already ample occupation, I should now undertake.

As to what concerns the opinions I expressed of Mr. Wood's views in publishing a panegyric fraught with gross falshood of Mr. Hamilton, he has misrepresented my expressions. I said and told Mr. Wood that something beside gross ignorance must account for the publication of that absurd article of biography. He was excusable perhaps for publishing a misrepresentation of the transactions at York-town, in which Hamilton is attempted to be made a hero at the expense of La-Fayette's humanity, and without regard to the testimony of men who did not *shrink from the breach* of the British batteries; that anecdote he might be excused for, because, it has been foisted into the history of America in the Encyclopedia published by Dobson. In like manner I did not, (I could not be so disregardful of the opinions of others,) say that Mr. Hamilton's literary talents were not superior to those of *any* newspaper scribbler; but I did say, that he has held too high a rank as a writer and a statesman, that ignorance or prejudice alone could attribute to him either the merits of a good writer or an able, much less an honest politician; I gave it as my opinion that a habit of intrigue exerted with sucess in the early part of his life, at a favorable juncture, and among persons not highly favoured by genius or education, was the foundation of all his consequence; that he manifested a want of talents by the littleness of his artifices, and an incompetent and injudicious politician by the disregard which he evinced for morality, and the want of foresight in two pamphlets which he had published within a few years. These were, and are, my sentiments. I was more loquacious on this point than any other, for these reasons—*that I was well informed, that Mr. Wood held an intercourse with Mr. Hamilton, thro the medium of a tutor then living in the family of Mr. Hamilton, a countryman of Mr. Wood's.*

So far as relates to Mr. Burr—my opinions have been uniform, from the first blush of the transaction; not a hidden sophistical opinion, but declared to himself—and reiterated to his particular friends, *that if the motives for the suppression of the book were not satisfactorily explained to the public*, his standing with the republican interest was gone.

Mr. Wood's capacity is to be appreciated by his history:—his character by his conduct. The former affords no one evidence of a mind qualified for an historian; there is neither industry nor discrimination, veracity nor dignity; he appears equally incapable of penetrating the sources of events as the sentiments of men, even where he is himself concerned; his ignorance or disregard of the laws of propriety, require no illustration, but in his conduct, first in delivering my confidential letters, and then attributing the contempt which I felt for him into uneasiness for myself. My letters were delivered to Mr. Burr before I knew that he had suppressed the book.—It was not until after I had written for my letters that I had discovered that he had suppressed it.

I owe Mr. Burr neither gratitude for favors conferred, nor dislike for disservice—of his disposition to render me service, I have had proof, of mine to maintain my independence he is not ignorant. As a man taken up by the public choice at a critical time, my duty as the organ of the popular will, was to respect and to support him. But there is a duty superior, that of maintaining the principles upon which the constitution of my country is established, without regard to men—in this view, I am bound to judge of facts and the actions of men, as they appear to me calculated to serve or disserve the public interest—but not to judge rashly, where a great public interest or an important character is concerned.

WM. DUANE.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1802.

NOTE.

The editor of this paper holds in sovereign contempt the insinuations of Hamilton's editor, and is persuaded that the want of manhood would be found on trial to rest with him. The editor of that paper should know that truth is not calumny—that the editor of the Aurora was not the last who had the *manhood* to openly expose the odious acts of Mr. Adams and his administration—that it was not a calumny that John Adams charged the *Pinckneys* with subserviency to the British—that he offered to prove it in a court of juitice, and that John Adams withdrew the action by a noli prosequi, because he found it would be proved;—that John Adams hated Dr. Franklin, and transferred his hatred to his grandson, and openly rewarded an attempt to assassinate the grandson of Dr. Franklin.

The editor of that paper should know, that it was the editor of this who had the manhood to expose the criminal conduct of his whole administration—his fiery rage for war—his open professions of monarchy—his connivance at the corrupt intrigues of Liston—his shameless charges for *coaches and horses* as houshold furniture—his distribution of secret service money—his withholding the particulars of a large sum of money belonging to the public—his horrid transactions with St. Domingo.—He should know that having dared to lay these transactions before an injured country, when his house was hourly surrounded by assassins—when a man afterwards rewarded with a seat on the bench declared he should be made away with—when thirty ruffians led on by the bully Miercken, attacked his life—when opinion was silenced almost every where else, he dared and dares to publish the crimes of those profligate days and profligate men. He should know that it has been the character of this paper to be cautious of condemning without evidence—but with full evidence to spare no man who deserts his principles; Hamilton's editor should know from the example of his *patron* that no *individual*, however artful, daring, treacherous, or insidious, can succeed against the public opinion of America—and that Mr. Burr's efforts, if directed with the utmost energy, would produce no other effect than to deprive him of the confidence of the best men of this land, and to render him a fit associate or subaltern of the worst.

July 14.

The London Times, of the 19th May, observes, "The cession of Louisiana to France, by the Definitive Treaty has, as we expected, occasioned a very great alarm and anxiety in the American States. It has been our opinion from the first, that the assent of the British Cabinet to this act of Spain, is founded in superior policy. The rapid progress which America has made from the advantageous circumstances of enjoying Peace, while so large a portion of the civilized world was engaged in war, made it necessary for this country to keep a watchful eye on her proceedings; whereas by bringing the restless power of France to her very back, we shall be relieved from our anxious, and active vigilance, as the Americans will be fully employed in attending to the designs of their new, ambitious, and enterprising neighbours. It was on this principle that some of our Politicians of the old school entertained the opinion, that we might attribute the loss of the American Colonies to our retention of Canada after the seven years war."

July 15.

In the different burial grounds of this city and liberties, during the month of June last, there were 153 interments, of which 96 were grown persons, and 67 children.

We should conceive it to be incompatible with the duty we owe to the public to conceal that a strong impression is made on the public mind, of the existence of the yellow fever in the northern part of the city.—It is stated to have originated on board the St. Domingo Packet (St. Domingo appears to have been the Pandora's box of the United States,) and five persons at least, have already fallen victims to a disorder so closely resembling this malignant plague, as to leave little doubt of its partial existence.——At present there does not appear to be any danger of contagion, but we conceive it to be the duty of the *board of health* to satisfy the public anxiety without delay on this subject. Should it prove to really exist with danger, we shall faithfully report to our fellow citizens the *plain fact*, whatever may be the conduct of others—this is meant as a call upon the board of health to be prompt and explicit on a subject involving the lives and happiness of the best part of the community.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 9.

Appointments by the President.

General Commissioners of Bankruptcy.

For the District of South-Carolina.
William Moultrie,
John Blake,
Theodore Gaillard,
Dominic A. Hill,
Benjamin Cadworth,
For Virginia.
George Tucker.
For the District of Connecticut.
Hezekiah Huntington,
Jonathan Bull,
Joseph Hart,
John Dodd,
Henry W. Edwards,
Elihu Munson,
Jehosaphat Starr,
John Nichols,
Elisha Hyde,
Jonathan Frisbie,
Nichol Fosdick,
Jacob De Witt.
For Delaware.
French M'Mullen,
James Dobson,
John Warner,
Isaac H. Starr.

William White, of Virginia, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of East River.

Griffin Greene, of the N. W. Territory, Collector of the customs for the district of Marietta, and also, Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Marietta.

James Clarke, of North-Carolina, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Tombstone, in the District of Edenton.

William Lee, Esq. of George-town, Major of the first legion of militia of the District of Columbia,

John P. Van Ness, Esq. of Washington, Major of the same legion.

Francis Peyton, of Alexandria, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the second legion of the militia of the District of Columbia.

Henry Rose and John M'Kinny, Majors of the same legion.

July 16.

General Commissioners of Bankruptcy.

District of Virginia.
Littleton W. Tazewelll, Richard E. Lee, Moses Myers, Thomas Blanchard; } of Norfolk.
For New-Jersey.
Thomas Ward,
Phineas Manning,
John Cobb,
Isaac Skinn,
Abraham Brown,
Anthony F. Taylor.
For the District of Massachusetts.
Jonathan L. Austin,
Thomas Dawes, junr.
Samuel Brown,
Joseph Blake
Samuel A. Otis,
Thomas Edwards,
Josiah Smith,
Ralph Cross,
Joseph Mark[illegible],

Joshua Carter.
For the District of Maine.
Joseph M'Lellen,
Joseph Boyd,
Salmon Chase,
William Wedgery.

THOMAS STUART of Tennessee, Attorney for that district.

WINCHESTER, July 7.

OBITUARY.

The painful task devolves upon us to announce the death of GEN. DANIEL MORGAN. After a long and severe illness, he yesterday morning quitted this transitory world for the world of spirits, in the 66th year of his age, there to join his compatriots in arms. Yes, Morgan is added to the list of adopted heroes—with Washington, Green, Warren, Montgomery and Wayne, whose names will be revered whilst memory holds a seat in an American breast.

To enumerate his heroic exploits during the contest with Great-Britain, which ended in the establishment of the Independence of these United States, would require the pen of a more able panygerist. Should the writer of this article make the attempt the subject would be too copious for a newspaper. History has done justice to his name and will hand it to posterity as an example of undaunted and determinate bravery. Suffice it to say that his expedition to Quebec, in which he surmounted, with his brave associates, to the astonishment of his country, every difficulty and danger which human nature can be exposed to, and the battle of the Cowpens, in which he completely routed and captured a superior force, will long be themes on which an American tongue will delight to dwell. No man new better how to gain the love and esteem of his men; where he led they always followed him with alacrity and confidence.

For his victory at the Cowpens, Congress presented him with a medal of Gold, and the Legislature of Virginia an elegant sword and a pair of pistols, as testimonials of the exalted opinion they entertained of his great military genius.

CHILLICOTHE, (N. W. T.) July 3.

Wednesday last, being the 30th June, we had the pleasure of witnessing the last expiring moments of the oppressive and odious internal taxes, (the detestable offspring of the equally detested reign of John Adams) and the same noticed here by a number of truly republican characters. About sun-set they met at the Red-Lion, and after causing a large bon-fire to be erected, (over which having suspended in a conspicuous manner the United States Gazette, containing the hateful acts for levying and collecting the internal taxes, for the most dangerous and useless of all purposes, *a standing army, navy, and a host of sycophants, dependents and drones,*) the whole was committed to the flames, amidst the acclamations of a large body of spectators. During the evening, a number of toasts were drank, expressive of the joy they experienced on the happy occasion, and of sheir heart-felt approbation of the present œconomical administration—*and may all the people say*, amen!

LEXINGTON, July 2.

JUBILEE.

Wednesday last, 30th June, the internal duties on stills and domestic distilled spirits, on refined sugars, licenses to retailers, sales at auction, carriages for the conveyance of persons, and stamped vellum, parchment and paper, ceased. The citizens of Kentucky felt indignation on the passage of the laws laying those duties—they experienced the baneful effects of their operation, (particularly the excise and stamp laws) and they rejoiced in their repeal.—In the evening the Lexington Light Infantry paraded and fired seventeen volleys of musquetry—the bell rang a joyful peal—the bonfires blazed—shouts rent the air, &c. In due time the citizens retired to their respective homes in perfect harmony.

PETERSBURG, July 13.

On Friday last, about 2 o'clock, during a violent storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, the dwelling house of Mr. Joel Finn, of Prince George county, was struck by the lightning, which produced the following melancholy catastrophe: While the family were at dinner, the lightning descended into the room, and killed Mrs. Finn and one of her daughters, about 7 years old; another daughter, which sat between Mrs. Finn and the other sufferer, escaped unhurt; a son about 4 years old, received such a shock, as to be apparently dead for several minutes. At the distance of 25 feet from the room, in the piazza, a negro girl, who was spinning, was thrown with great violence against the side of the house, but received no material injury: Another negro in the kitchen, at least 40 yards off, was so much stunned, that she was to all appearance dead for some time. The plate, table and chair, where Mrs. Finn sat, were completely splintered; and the house sustained considerable injury.

The subscriber informs his friends that he intends transacting

Commission Business.

On all consignments committed to his care, great attention shall be paid to give satisfaction, and reasonable advances made if required. Produce and goods stored and delivered on the shortest notice by

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, 1st July, 1802. (w3m)

N. B. CASH given for WHEAT.

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1802.

PRICE CURRENT.
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Tobacco		25s to 26s	*Cash.*
Wheat,	*New*	5s6	*do.*
Flour Fine,	*do.*	34s6	*do.*
Do. do.	*Old*	30s	*do.*
Do. Sup.	*New*	37s6	*do.*
Do. do.	*Old*	33s.	*do.*
Corn		16s	*do.*
Hemp, Clean		45l	*do.*
Iron		36l	*do.*
Whiskey		4s	*do.*
Bacon		7d 1-2	*do.*

It is said, that the two gentlemen who have been mentioned as candidats, (Mr. W. B. Giles and Mr. S. T. Mason) for the office of Governor of Virginia, to succeed Mr. Monroe, whose time of service expires, agreeably to the constitution, at the next session of the General Assembly, have declined offering.—It has consequently become necessary for the people of Virginia to hold up some citizen, whose capacity and political integrity are deserving their confidence, for that important office. If it be an object to select a gentleman whose abilities, whose uniform public and private character stands pre-eminent, perhaps no one appears on higher ground than Mr. JOHN PAGE, of *Rosewell*. This gentleman was the only member of the British Council in the then Colony of Virginia, who joined and actively supported the principles that gave birth to the Declaration of Independence—He was the first Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, at the commencement of the revolution; and from that trying period, to the present time, he has uniformly proved friendly to the liberty, sovereignty and independence of his country—That he is a man of science, but few, if any, will doubt; and if the character of Mr. JOHN PAGE, *at the period that tried men's souls*, was such as to entitle him to the second office in the government, and he has done nothing since to forfeit that esteem, his meritorious services are certainly deserving the attentive consideration of his fellow citizens.

(Intelligencer.)

MANUFACTORY OF ARMS.

If it was important to arm the militia, it was equally important to build the Armoury. Without this measure, a great majority of our citizens would have been defenceless for twenty years to come, to the extreme gratification of the POET Prentis, and all those *anti-federalists* who preach about the weakness of Virginia, to evince their attachment to the Union.

After every exertion had been made by the executive, in compliance with resolutions of the legislature, to obtain arms; notwithstanding the strictest precaution in forming contracts with men accounted responsible; they had the mortification to see some of the Contractors fail, and others using every means to palm muskets upon the Commonwealth, entirely unfit for service.

As early as 1796, an invitation was given by the Executive, for proposals for furnishing arms for the use of the militia. Upon this subject, Governor Brooke in his communication to the General Assembly remarked, that "all estimates of cost rendered in consequence of this measure, "so far exceeded the sum supposed to "have been contemplated by the legislature, that the Executive declined con- "cluding any contract for manufacturing "them at home; and I am sorry to add, "that the proposals rendered for import- "ing them from abroad, have been so lit- "tle less extravagant, that it has been "deemed adviseable to await a probable "change in the affairs of Europe, which "may render the purchase more con- "sonant to the principles of œconomy."

In 1797, the executive contracted with Mr. Swan of Boston, to furnish 4000 stands of Arms, at thirteen dollars per stand. A pattern was delivered to Mr. Swan, another retained in the Council chamber. This contract sent a large sum of money out of Virginia, and benefited foreign artisans.—Upon this transaction, Governor Wood in his letter to the legislature says: —"Every possible means have been pur- "sued by the executive to make contracts "for manufacturing within the State the "like number of stands of arms, in the "course of the year 1798, but without "success; the terms offered for manufac- "turing being so disproportionate to the "importation, that the executive did not "conceive themselves justifiable in enter- "ing into any other contract."

Upon these representations, the legislature would have acted unwisely and with the blindest indiscretion, in suffering a moment to pass without adopting some more certain and œconomical mode of arming the militia. They therefore, on the 23d of January, 1798, passed the act to establish a manufactory of Arms.—In the mean time the Executive contracted with Mr. Swan for a second supply of 4000 stands of Arms at ten dollars. An extract from Governor Wood's official letter of November 1799, will show how much reliance could be placed upon channels of this sort for arming our militia.

"The great and important object of "procuring a supply of arms for the mi- "litia of the commonwealth, has not been "attended with that success which I most "ardently wished. The contracts enter- "ed into with Mr. Swan, have been de- "clared null and void. The executive up- "on an examination of a number of the "arms imported by him, found that they "were materially defective in every part, "and greatly inferior to the pattern on "which the contract was made. A ma- "jority of the board have thought it ad- "visable to receive 4000 stands of them "at their value; which is to be ascertain- "ed by persons mutually chosen, by the "executive and Mr. Swan's agent. I la- "ment that I could not concur in opinion "with the majority on this occasion, altho' "I am fully persuaded they were actua- "ted by the purest motives, because I "think the component parts of these mus- "kets of such an inferior quality that "they will ever be unserviceable, and such "as *ought not to be placed in the hands of* "*men destined for actual service.*"

After this, a desire to encourage American artists, induced the Executive to contract with Robert McCormick & Co. of Philadelphia, for four thousand stands of arms; and with Messrs. Patrick Home and George Wheeler of this state, for one thousand.

These contracts will show, that the executive acted with the strictest precaution, that they were governed by œconomy, and that they contracted with none but characters who at that time, were considered as responsible.—The result was nevertheless as follows:

The first importation of Mr. Swan's arms, were so infamous, that after letter upon letter, explanations and references, they were received at *ten dollars* per stand; the second importation, at *seven dollars* a stand. These muskets were declared by General Wood to be *unfit for service*; and we are disposed to concur with him in opinion, since we have been informed from a respectable source, that Mr. Swan cleared a guinea upon each stand.

Robert Mc'Cormick furnished nine hundred and seventy five stands of arms, and BROKE. These cost the state thirteen dollars and forty cents.

Wheeler furnished a thousand stands, at thirteen dollars and fifty cents. These were evidently inferior to the pattern; but the commonwealth paid for them.

The building of the Armoury, which has been carried on with more œconomy in every branch, than work of the same kind is executed for individuals, will, when completed probably cost 150,000 dollars. The number of arms annually manufactured will be about 8000 stands. These which are of the best quality in the world, will come cheaper by far, than those which were *unfit for service*, tho' they had been given to the state. Exclusive of this, our Artillerists will all be supplied with field-pieces; and what is more to the purpose, our cavalry, for whom arms could not be obtained, as every member of the executive can testify, will now be completely equipped —Upon this topic we should say more; but a correspondent from the country who shall be attended to, has taken this trouble off our hands.

What Virginian, upon a view of this subject, will condemn the legislature for erecting this valuable building? a building which can supply all the southern states with arms upon the cheapest terms, since we have the best iron upon navigation which leads to the armoury door, and inexhaustible beds of coal in the same convenient situation. This establishment may be conducted for ages to great advantage, and will exclusive of *saving*, bring ultimately into our treasury, considerable sums of money.

Monies expended in erecting a Manufactory of Arms from its commencement to 24th June, 1802.

	Dols.	Cts.
Salary of the superintendant and Clerk	3,650	0
A plan of the building	200	
A coal house and fuel	290	
Advertising proposals by superintendant	5	84
Purchase of the ground	2,667	
Building a bridge	50	
Surveying the ground	8	
Expenses of the superintendant to the north	1,184	96
Valuing and measuring work	257	
A Bell for the Armoury	172	46
Undertaker of the wheels	9,499	93
Oil, tar, tallow for do.	150	19
Rent for a shop for undertaker of wheels	305	54
Stone and workmanship	5136	3
Bricks, lime, and workmanship	32,520	62
Digging & removing earth	15,022	37
Timber of all kinds and workmanship	21,418	92
Imported articles, nails, locks, &c.	1,440	53
Steel, iron and workmanship	3,024	65
Hire of laborers and drayage of materials	303	55
	97,240	57

Examiner.

AURORA BOREALIS, AT BOSTON.

On Thursday evening the 1st inst. this phænomenon was accompanied by the very extraordinary appearance of a remarkable luminous belt of light, extending from the Eastern to the Western edge of the horison, directly through the Zenith, which lasted about an hour. It appeared about five degrees in breadth, and formed a complete bow, dividing the heavens into two hemispheres. At the same time a number of corruscations were seen exhibiting the appearance of light flying clouds slowly undulating towards the centre. And during the whole night, the northern part of the horison was more enlightened than has been observed for many years.

Mr. Edmund Cartwright of Woburn Park; has lately published a letter to the printer of the Northampton Mercury, purporting, that a former letter of his on the use of yeast in case, of putrid fever, being noticed in their Journal, he feels it incumbent upon him to observe further, that many physicians of the first eminence now prescribe it, particularly Dr. Thornton of Hind street, Manchester square, London. "In what manner, and with what success," Mr. Cartwright adds, "he has administered this remedy, may be seen in that very ingenious publications of his, entitled, *The Philosophy of Medicine.*

(London Paper.)

DIED, on Tuesday the 13th inst. at his seat near Manchester, in Chesterfield county, universally regretted, Col. BERNARD MARKHAM. By this melancholy event, his family have sustained an irreparable loss; the community, a respectable and useful member of society; and the county and neighborhood, an active, upright and intelligent magistrate. He was an affectionate husband, a tender parent, and a sincere friend. The regret occasioned by his death sufficiently demonstrates the esteem in which he was held. His merits when living, need not the feeble aid of panegyric; his relatives, friends and acquaintance will ever venerate his memory.

THE subscriber has commenced the practice of the Law in the High Court of Chancery for the district of Richmond; and in the Federal Court of the same place: his attendance will be regular on both Courts.

CREED TAYLOR.

Cumberland county, Needham, near Farmville Post Office, Prince Edward, 10th July, 1802. (4t)

MR. PLEASANTS,

Mr. Richard Phillips, the Post Rider on the Lynchburg route, seems displeased because I said he refused to carry the *way papers* on that route. I had no intention of injuring Mr. Phillips; he had a right to refuse to carry these papers if he thought proper to do so. That I meant the *way papers* is evident. Those were the papers spoken of in my first notification, and the second certainly has reference to the first. Right or wrong;—COL. VANDEWAL was my author.

MERIWETHER JONES.

July 17th, 1802.

MR. JOHN WARD,

SIR,

AS I know not your place of residence, I take this method of notifying you, that I shall by my attorney, move the worshipful court of Buckingham county, on the second Monday in August next, that being court day, for a judgement and award of execution against you for the sum of five pounds ten shillings, with lawful interest thereon, from the twelfth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, also five dollars and sixty seven cents, also five per cent on both the above sums, which I paid for the sheriff's commission, which said sums, except the last sum for sheriff's commission, Joseph Cabell, William I. Lewis, and John Breckenridge, Executors of Joseph Cabell, dec. recovered against me as your security in said court, for debt and cost, and which I have paid.

I am, sir,

Your former friend, &c.

JOHN BAGBY.

July 12th, 1802. (2w)

Agriculture.

Just received at S. Pleasants's Book-Store, a new work, entitled

"The Great Error of American Agriculture Exposed: and Hints for Improvement Suggested. By Thomas Moore," (of Montgomery county, Maryland.)

Extract from the Medical Repository, and Review.

"Our inclinations would lead us to give a more detailed account of this part of the work, did we not flatter ourselves that many of our readers may be encouraged to peruse it entire.

"We can freely recommend to them a publication, from which we have derived both pleasure and instruction; and assure them that it has no appearance of coming from a speculator or a theorist, but from an experienced, judicious, and *Practical Farmer.*"

Notice,

In the matter of HEZEKIAH L. WIGHT and BENJAMIN HARRIS,

B A N K R U R T S.

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against Wight and Harris of the city of Richmond, are desired to meet the assignees of the estate and effects of the said bankrupts on Saturday the twenty fourth day of July inst. at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, to assent or dissent from the said assignees under the direction of the commissioners named and authorised by the commission aforesaid, commencing or prosecuting and defending any suit or suits at law or in equity for the recovery of any part of the said bankrupt's, estate or effects or to compound, ing, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing to any matter or thing relating thereto, and on other special affairs. By order of the commissioners.

RO: BROOKE, Secretary to the commissioners.

[2]

JUST PUBLISHED,

And may be had at the Printing-Office of John Dixon, and of John Courtney, jun. near Mr. Wilkinson's Tavern, on Shockoe hill—

THE CHRISTIANS POCKET COMPANION,

Being a collection of the newest and most admired *SPIRITUAL SONGS*, now made use of amongst the United Baptists of Virginia. (Selected by John Courtney, senr.)

☞ This Book contains 108 pages, 8 vo.—Price, twenty five Cents single.

Richmond, July 19th, 1802. (3t)

FOR SALE,

A VERY LIKELY YELLOW

Servant Girl,

About fourteen or fifteen years of age.—She is a good house servant.—Enquire of the Printer. (3w)

THE following scheme of a Lottery is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of Washington Henry Academy. This Seminary was once second to none in the State except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselve immediately purchase all the Tickets.

1	prize	of	500——	500
2	do.	of	300——	600
5	do.	of	100——	500
10	do.	of	50——	500
50	do.	of	20——	1000
390	do.	of	10——	3900
1000	do.	of	7——	7000

2,800 tickets at 5 dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize. 14,000.

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent, will be the sum desired.

TICKETS

Are sold by the trustees, Thomas Tinsley, Edmd. Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, Jno. A. Richardson, Samuel Scherer, Roger Gregory, jr. W. Trueheart, Thos. Starke, Benj. Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benj. Oliver, jr. Jno. D. Blair—and the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement. (2m)

STRAYED

From off the commons of this city, on the 10th instant

A Bay Horse,

About 7 or 8 years old, this spring, with a snip on the nose, and a star in the forehead, with one white hind foot, flop ears, bush tail and mane, trots and canters.—

ALSO

A Samll Bay Mare,

About the same age of the horse: she is about four feet high, paces and canters, is remarkably small, and has roached mane and a bob tail. I will give a generous reward to any person who will deliver the said Horse and mare to me in this City, or give such information so that I may get them again.

WILLIAM F. AST.

Richmond, 15th July, 1802. [1]

TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SENATE FOR THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

AS there is a vacancy by the death of the late clerk to that house, I take this opportunity through the medium of the press, to offer you my services next session of assembly, to fill that post. Should you think proper to elect me, you may rely upon my unremitted attention in the discharge of the duties incumbent on me in that station.

MATTHEW BRANCH.

Buckingham, 12th July, 1802. (3w)

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, in Chesterfield county, near Falling Creek-Church, on the 11th of July, a likely

Yellowish Bay Mare,

Four years old last spring, about four feet eight or nine inches high, in good order and heavy quartered, with one or two small saddle spots; her mane, tail and foot locks are rather darker than her body; she trots well, but gallops awkwardly.—Any person who will bring the said mare to me, or give such intelligence that I get her again, shall receive the above reward, besides all other reasonable expenses, from the subscriber.

JOHN SNELLINGS.

15th July, 1802. (3t)

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office in Washington, until the twenty first day of July next inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

28. From Leesburg to Centreville once a week. Leave Leesburg every Saturday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Centreville by 11 *a m*. Leave Centreville every Saturday at 1 p m and arrive at Leesburg by 7 p m.

29. From New-Dublin by Tazewell c h Russell c h and Lee c h to Robinson's mills on the Kentucky road at the foot of Cumland mountain, once in two weeks. Leave New-Dublin every other Tuesday at 5 a m and arrive at Robinson's mills the next Saturday by 6 p m. *Returning*—Leave Robinson's mills every other Monday at 6 a m and arrive at New-Dublin on Saturday by 6 p m.

30. From Cumberland c h to Ca Ira once a week. Leave Cumberland every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Ca Ira by 11 a m. Leave Ca Ira every Friday at 1 p m and arrive at Cumberland by 6 p m.

31. From Culpeper c h by Woodville and Mundell's store to Newmarket in Shenandoah county, once a week. Leave Culpeper c h every Monday at 2 p m and arrive at Newmarket on Tuesday by 7 p m. Leave Newmarket every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Culpeper on Thursday by 10 a m.

32. From Fauquier c h by Aquia to King George c h, once a week. Leave Fauquier c h every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at King George c h by 6 p m. Leave King George c h every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Fauquier c h by 6 p m.

33. From Winchester by Front Royal to Culpeper c h, once a week. Leave Winchester every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at Culpeper on Wednesday by 10 a m. Leave Culpeper Wednesday by 2 p m and arrive at Winchester on Thursday by 6 p m.

34. From West Liberty by Brooke c h to Steubenville N. T. once a week. Leave West Liberty every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Steubenville by 10 a m. Leave Steubenville every Saturday at 2 p m and arrive at West Liberty by 6 p m.

35. From Brookington by Newman's tavern, Randolph's tavern, Dennis's store and Henderson's store to Fitzgerald's store, once in two weeks. Leave Brookington every other Thursday at 6 a m and arrive at Fitzgerald's by 6 p m. Leaving Fitzgerald's every other Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Brookington by 6 p m.

36. From Amelia c h by Perkinson's store to Painesville, once a week. Leave Amelia c h every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Painesville by 11 a m. Leave Painesville every Friday at 1 p m and arrive at Amelia c h by 7 p m.

37 From Williesville in Charlotte county by Speed & Wilson's store, Sterling Yancey's store and Norman's store to Person c h N. C. once in two weeks. Leave Williesville every other Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Person c h on Saturday by 10 a m. Leave Person c h every Saturday by 2 p m and arrive at Williesville on Monday by 8 a m.

38 From Richmond c h to Tapphannock, once a week. Leave Richmond c h every Thursday noon and arrive at Tappahannock by 6 p m. Leave Tappahannock every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Richmond c h by noon.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mail destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state his proposals, for what sum he will carry it with that emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterrations desired and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their pieces by the year.—Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarer.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next; those for the first twenty-four route sare to continue in force for one year from that time, and those numbered from 25 to 48 are to continue until the 31st day of March, 1803,

GIDEON GRANGER,
(cp6w) *Postmaster General.*

General Post-Office, Washington City, June 2, 1802.

The Lead Mines
IN WYTHE COUNTY FOR SALE.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond district, June 8th, 1802.

BETWEEN
Edmund Pendleton and Peter Lyons, surviving administrators of the estate of John Robinson, dec. *Pltffs.*
AND
Mary Byrd, widow and administratrix of the honorable William Byrd, Esq. deceased, Charles Carter, of Sherley, John Byrd, son, heir and devisee of the said William Byrd, deceased, Robert Nelson, Esq. and Susanna his wife, and Polly Robinson, sisters and co-heirs of John Chiswell Robinson, deceased, Patrick Henry, Esq. Charles Lynch, Charles Carter of Stafford, and Elizabeth his wife, William Griffin and Susanna his wife, William Nelson and Lucy his wife, and ——— Lewis, eldest son and heir of Mary Lewis, deceased, which said Elizabeth, Susanna, Mary and Lucy, were daughters and co-heirs of John Chiswell and John Carter Littlepage, *Defts.*

ON the petition of Samuel Payne and John Feild, with the assent of the plaintiffs in this cause, and for reasons appearing to the court, the money for which the Lead-Mines mentioned in the decree of this court pronounced on the eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, together with fourteen hundred acres of land thereunto belonging, not having been paid by Moses Austin and company, the purchasers, or any person for them, according to the times limited for payment in, and by that decree, and the condition of the bond given to secure the payment thereof, by Stephen Austin and Moses Austin, partners of the said company, and their sureties, of whom the petitioners are two, it is the opinion of the court, and it is decreed and ordered accordingly, that the sale made in pursuance of that decree be set a side, and that the premises aforesaid be again sold by public auction, at the door of the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, to the highest bidder, on, or before the seventeent hday of August next; that the said Lead Mines and premises be sold on a credit of nine months for one moiety of the purchase money, and eighteen months for the other, that bond and good security bearing interest from the day of sale, be entered into by the purchaser or purchasers, and made payable to John Wickham, John Warden and William Hay, who are appointed commissioners to conduct the said sale either jointly or by any two of them, and to take the said bond, in trust for such person, or persons, as shall upon the final decree be adjudged to be entitled to the said purchase money, it being intended, that the same shall abide the decision of the court, in like manner as the said land and premises would have done, had no sale been directed by this, or the aforesaid decree, but this decree is made upon the following conditions, to wit, that the bond entered into by the former purchasers and their sureties shall remain as a security for any sums which may be found deficient, between the purchase money to be raised by the sale now directed, and what is now due on the said bond for principal and interest, together with all rents accrued or accruing on the premises since the said former sale, with all expenses to be occasioned by the sale now directed: that in case more than sufficient for these purposes shall be raised by that sale, the same shall be applied to the credit of the said former purchasers: that the sum of five thousand pounds current money of Virginia at the least, shall be bidden for the said Lead Mines and premises upon the terms aforesaid, on failure of which, the commissioners aforesaid, or any two of them are further directed to make no sale, in the event of a sale to make no conveyance, until the money is paid, or until the further order of this court, to make known the conditions aforesaid, in an advertisement to be published for eight weeks successively in two of the gazettes printed in the city of Richmond, describing the property to be sold, and advertising the time and place of sale, and to make report of their proceedings in pursuance of this decree, to this court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy,
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C. R. D.

Richmond, June 18, 1802.

☞ The property mentioned in the foregoing decree, will be sold, upon the terms and under the conditions therein specefied, at the door of the Eagle Tavern in this city, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of August next, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. by

JOHN WARDEN,
JOHN WICKHAM,
WM: HAY, } Com'rs.

N. B. A discription of the works and the improvements made by the present proprietors, drawn up by Stephen Austin, one of the company, is lodged with the commissioners to be shewn to any person who may be inclined to purchase.

(eo8w)

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, on the 7th day of August next, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, in pursuance of a deed of trust from Peter M. Carey to Cornelius Buck and Henry L. Biscoe, in order to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due the late Thomas Gibson, of Prince Edward, and the expenses, attending the execution of the trust,

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF

LAND,

Lying about twelve miles above Manchester. [eotds]

Cornelius Buck,
Henry L. Biscoe, } Trustees.

July 6, 1802.

PROPOSALS,
BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON;
FOR REPRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THAT SCARCE AND VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES
AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.
To which will now be annexed.
A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction orth the subscriber. The public are therewie respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

(wtf)

I WISH TO PURCHASE
FOR THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

STOCK
OF THE UNITED STATES,
AND
Certificates

Of the STATE of VIRGINIA, for which CASH will be given.

WILLIAM WEST,
Cashier to the M. A. S

Richmond, June 29th, 1802. (eo5t)

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of AUSTIN and ANDERSON (either on note or open account) are earnestly requested to make them known to the Subscriber on or before the 22nd instant.

WM. AUSTIN.

Richmond, 8th July, 1802.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,
From the Subscriber, living in Albemarle County, on the 8th of May 1802,

A dark bay Horse,

4 or 5 years old, upwards five feet high, branded on the buttock with S C—he is a natural pacer.——A reward of EIGHT DOLLARS will be given for delivering said horse to

JAMES LEWIS.

July, 8, 1302. [3t¶]

Thomas Rutherfoord, & Co.

Have just received a Consignment of

4-4 Irish Linens,

well assorted;
A FEW CRATES
QUEEN's WARE,
And a Cargo of
LIVERPOOL STOVED SALT.
They have also on hand,
THIRTY HOGSHEADS OF GOOD
WEST-INDIA RUM,
Which articles they will dispose of on moderate terms.

Richmond, 7th June, 1802. law2m

Call's Reports

Are For Sale at this Printing-office.
Also—(JUST RECEIVED)
A very general affortment of.
ENGLISH SCHOOL-BOOKS

To Rent,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE

FOR a family, situated in the alley between the cross street leading to Shockoe warehouse, and that leading to Mayo's bridge, back of the main street. Also a SMALL HOUSE on the upper part of the main street, Shockoe Hill, a good stand for a store.—Apply to

(tf.) *Joseph Gallego.*

TO BE SOLD,
A WELL FINISHED THREE STORY

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smokehouse, Coach-house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JACOB I. COHEN,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800.

Wm. & J. H. Foulhee

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the GENUINE matter of

COW-POCK,

Inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox, by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a House for the purpose.

If, however, any should prefer to be inoculated for the Small-Pox, they may apply. [tf]

Third Notice,

In the case of THOMAS HOOPER,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of "Bankruptcy throughout the United "States," hath been awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper, late merchant, in the city of Richmond, in the Eastern District of Virginia, and he has been declared Bankrupt; he the said Thomas Hooper, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a majority of them, on Monday the twenty-sixth day of July inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Rising Sun Tavern, in the city of Richmond aforesaid, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the said Bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and those creditors who have not proved, are to come prepared to prove their debts, and those who have proved to assent or dissent to the allowance of a certificate of discharge. Also to empower the assignees to bring suits, or submit to arbitrators any matter cause or thing whatsoever that may come before them.

JAMES THOMSON,
JOHN CUNNINGHAM, } Comm'rs.

July 6th, 1802.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
AUSTIN & ANDERSON,
IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN.—All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business. All those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, 3d May, 1802. tf

THE subscriber, living in the lower end of Campbell, wishes to employ *A JOURNEYMAN TANNER AND CURRIER.*

To whom liberal wages will be given.

WILLIAM WITHROW.
(4ll)

CITY OF RICHMOND,
IN COMMON-HALL, May 26, 1802.

DOCTORS CRINGAN and McCAW having tendered their services to inoculate the poor of this city for the Cow-Pox gratis; *Resolved*, that the Constables be directed to notify the same to the poor in their respective districts, without delay. If the other Physicians within this city should think proper to inoculate the poor gratis, and will give information thereof to the mayor, he will direct the constables to notify the poor within their several districts, thereof—And that the Printers in this city be requested to insert this resolution in their respective newspapers.

A Copy)
Teste, *ADAM CRAIG*, C. C. H. C. R

BLANK BONDS

For sale at this Printing Office.

100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN-AWAY from the subscribers, at Capt. Wm. Meredith's Tavern, Cumberland county, (Virginia) on the 24th inst. two likely negro fellows, (to wit,)

BILLY,

Purchasad of Capt. Miller, Saint Mary's county, (Maryland,) about the 20th May last, and probably may wish to make his escape back; he is about six feet two inches high, 21 years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, a large nose, but very flat and low between the eyes, long hair which he generally keeps combed back, a little bow-legged, bold countenance, and generally very polite——He is an exceeding good dancer and has a very good turn to mimick, both of which amusements he is very apt to indulge himself in when noticed by white persons. He wore away a blue sailor's jacket, striped cotton overalls, a linen shirt and a pair of coarse shoes.

The other named

RALPH,

Purchased of Mr. Joshua Millard, of the above mentioned state and county, near Leonard Town; he is about five feet ten inches high, remarkably well made, about 25 years old, thick lips, the upper of which turns up very much when he smiles; he is very polite in his address and plays exceedingly well on the violin; his clothes were when he went away, a sailor's short striped coat, a brown cloth surtout, linen overalls, white cloth waistcoat and breeches. They are both artful and cunning and no doubt will change their names and endeavour to get on board some vessel, or go into some of the northern states, in case they should not return to the place where they were purchased.——All masters of vessels are hereby forwarned harbouring said run-aways, or taking them out of the state at their peril. The above reward, with reasonable expenses, will be paid to any person apprehending and securing them in any jail in this state, and giving six weeks notice in the Virginia Argus, of the place where they are lodged, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them.

ROBERT WALTON,
JOHN HUGHES.

24th June, 1802.]6m]

F. Rabineau,

LIMNER,

Respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of the town of Richmond and its vicinities, that he takes LIKENESSES in MINIATURE—also DEVICES with NATURAL HAIR. He will pay strict attention to those who will please to employ him. They will please to leave their names at Mr. Richardson's, where his work also can be seen.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

For the benefit of the Distributees of the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN TABB,
Will be Sold,
SEVERAL VALUABLE

Houses and Lots,
In the Town of Manchester.

Any persons disposed to purchase are requested to apply to Mr. *Benjamin Hatcher* and Mr. *Henry L. Biscoe* of that town, who are fully authorised to sell the whole or any part of the property upon such terms as they shall conceive most for the interest of the distributees,

William B. Giles.

Amelia, July 11th 1801.

THE FRIENDS OF

Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of LONDON, are informed, that he will receive consignments, on which, if required, the subscribers will make advances in Sterling or current money.

The British ship ADVENTURER, now loading at City-Point for London, will receive to his address 200 hogsheads Tobacco, if immediate application be made to ROBERT & ALLAN POLLOK & Co. Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK
Petersburg, 14th June, 1802. [tf]

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,

Mr. Giles's Speech
ON THE
JUDICIARY BILL.
WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD
ROWLETT'S

Tables of Discount
OR
INTEREST.

A FEW COPIES OF

St. LEON,
A Tale of the 16th Century,
By W. GODWIN.

For sale at S. Pleasants' book-store
April 6, 1802